CAMP BLACK AN ARMY POST

THE MEE THERE ALL MUSTERED IR BXORPT THREE WHO ARE SICK.

Den. Bee Has No Authority Over the Troops, Sign. Ponnington Masn't Arrived and Col. Bellman, as Senter Officer, Commands the Whird Provisional Regiment Ordered to Dunloring, Va. -- Twenty-second May Be Sont to Port Hamilton and the First Provisional to Bavid's and Governor's Islands.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. L., May S4.—The commanding officers of all the regiments in camp received orders this afternoon to get ready to move at an hour's notice. Camp Black is to be emptied of its present occupants before the end of the week, and its future now depends entirely upon the Government. The question is whether more troops are to be brought in to take the places of the fast departing regiments, and it is a question that no one around here seems able to answer.

The mustering in to-day of the Forty-seventh and Twenty-second regiments makes this camp a United States Army post, and it is a post without a commander, for Gen. Pennington has not arrived and has sent no messages of any kind to Gen. Roe. The officers at headquarters are completely in the dark as to their position. They have received no orders to vacate, and haven't the slightest idea when they are to go. Their position is an embarrassing one, because so far as this camp is concerned they are mer-The force over which Gen. Ros and his staff are at present in command consists of three solitary soldiers. They are National Guardsmen who have been in the hospital for several days and haven't been able to take the oath. If they are well enough they will muster in to-morrow, and Gen. Ros will then be a commander without a command. There are no criticisms of Gen. Pennington at beadquarters, but everywhere else in camp his failure to send an officer here and to let Gen. Ree know when to expect him is regarded as a breach of military etiquette. Gen. Roe cannot same an order of any kind to-night that cannot be ignored. He is dependent for provest guards and sentries on the Colonels of the different regimeats. Yet he is obliged to remain here with the title of commanding officer until he is relieved by the army officer assigned here by the War Department.

This morning, after the Forty-seventh Regiment had been mustered in, Gen. Ros sent Major Molland to Col. Hoffman of the Third Provision al Regiment to tell him that he was regarded at aquarters as the commander of all of the United States soldiers in camp here. The honor ngs to Col. Hoffman, Gen. Roe believes, be cause his regiment was mustered in before any of the organizations now here. This makes Col. Hoffman the senior officer. Major Holland told Col. Hoffman that he expected him to appoint a provost marshal to take the place of Ool. Sanger and to attend to the placing of sentries and guards. Col. Hoffman didn't appoint a provest marshal to-day, but he has supplied men for guard duty and will undertake the management of the camp for the present, rding to the wishes of Gen. Ros.

The first commanding officer to get orders this afternoon was Col. Barber of the First Provisional Regiment. The Philippine Islands bee m bussing in the bonnets of the First for the last few days, and when it became known at Col. Barber's despatch practically informed him that his regiment was doomed to do gargison duty near New York there was great disappointment among the officers and men. Many and varied were the expressions of disgust that fleated through their camp. Many of the officers spenly stated that the regiment was being disriminated against for some unknown reason. The men declare that they have a thoroughly equipped regiment of men, all trained soldiers, and that they are far better fitted in every way to go into active service than a majority of the regiments that have been sent South. Col. Barwas ordered to report in person at once to Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, and he left for Mew York early this afternoon.

orders for the Forty-seventh Regiment came shortly after they were mustered in this ag. Strictly speaking they were not arders for the regiment, but for Col. Eddy. He ied to report to Gen. Frank, too, and he went to New York at ence. His despatch read that on reporting to Gen. Frank he would receive an assignment for his regiment. Orders se for Col. Bartlett this afternoon. They more to the same effect as those some in middy. Col. Bartlett was on the field with his orders regiment, being mustered in, when his orders came. He could not go to New York to-day, but

merrow morning. Col. Boffman was the only commanding officer to get orders of a definite nature. His despatch same from Adjt.-Gen. Corbin and ordered him to proceed at once to Dunloring, Va., which is a distance from Falls Church and Munson's Bill where volunteer regiments are alreads quartered. The men of the Third could scarcely contain themselves for joy when they heard that they were to move South. Pandemonium broke loose the moment the news spread and the boys ran around yelling like school children, and throwing hats, knapsacks, blankets and penchos in the air in their excess of glee. Col. Hoffman wanted to get out to-morrov morning, but after a little telegraphing he found that he couldn't do it. His regiment is ready and the whole organization can break camp and form in marching order in three or four hours, but unfortunately it takes time to ide transportation for 1,100 or 1,200 men and the Third will not get away until Thursday

The talk in the First Provisional Regimes to-night is that that organization will leave here to-morrow morning. Many of the men are macking up now, but it is unlikely that the regi ment will get away before Thursday, if it moves then. Col. Barber has not yet returned from New York, and until he does nothing definite will be known here about his orders. No one has made any conjectures about the disposition of the Forty-seventh Regiment, but it is be Bleved that it will do garrison duty near New York. The information here to-night, unofficial, course, is that the Twenty-second is to go to Fort Mamilton, and the First Provisional Re to be split into three parts. The First Battalion which is the Tenth Battalion of Albany, is to go to Davids Island; the Second Battalion, mad up of separate companies, to Governor's Island, and the Third Battalion to stay right here until the Third Separate Company of Oneonta, now in quarantine on account of measles, is r d. It will then in all probability join one of the other battalions.

Col. Hoffman says he will positively start then

There was a sad scene to-day in the camp of the Albany battalion attached to the First Regi ment, when three of the most prominent men is the battalion were ordered out of camp by Lieut.-Col. Stacpole. Three better men never wore privates' uniforms than the men who wer sent home to-day, but in a moment of reckless ness they committed a breach of disciplin which it was impossible to overlook. The mer were Judson Davis, deputy State Bank Exam ner and a member of the Common Council of Afhany; W. F. Carr, son of Lewis Carr, a wellknown lawyer of Albany, and Bert Andrews, a well-to-do and well-known Albany man. Davis completed his five years' time as a private in the eattalion some time ago, but when orders came for the battalion to go out, he immediately reenlisted. He and Carr joined Company A two days before the battalion moved here. Andrews had been in the company two years. A week ago yesterday Davis got a forty-eight hours' save of absence in order to attend a meeting of the Common Council at home. When his time was up Davis failed to show up, to the utter astonishment of his companions, who knew him to be an enthusiast on the subject of going out with the battalion. Carr and andrews disappeared last Thursday night. They, too, were known as good, loyal men, but after signing the muster rolls on Thursday they ran the guard and falled to return. While the battallon was being mustered in the other day the three runaways enjoying themselves in New York, Carr

and Andrews together and Davis by himself. socident in a New York hotel. Not one of then ass ever had any idea of deserting or flunking. They didn't even know that their regiment had been mustered in. Fearful that their absence might be misinterpreted, they sent a telegram to Capt. Palmer asking now much longer they could stay away without losing their places in the company. Capt. Palmer wired back that that night. Nothing more was heard from the men until this morning, when they turned up in camp very penitent and anxious to go back into company. With them came two other mombers of the company who had overstayed heir leave. The latter were put in the guardhouse for forty-eight hours, but Davis, Carr and Andrews were told that their places had been filled and that they could not rejoin the company. The three men begged and entreated to be taken back, but it was of no avail. They finally broke down entirely and cried like bables. Their friends in the company were as badly broken up as they were, and Capt. Palmer went into his tent and stayed there for nearly an hour. The truth of the matter is that the three men were foolish enough to go on a spree while they were in town and lost all track of time. They went away with the sympathy of every man in the battalion. All three declared that they would not return to Albany under any cir-

Frank J. Rapp, one of the seven men who were hooted out of the Albany battalion last week for refusing to enlist, wrote to Lieut.-Col. Stacpole yesterday from Bound Brook, N. J., saying that he had not dared to go home, and begging that he might be allowed to rejoin his company. Col. Stacpole sent Rapp the following

"Yours received. This regiment has no use for such curs as you. HORATIO P. STACPOLE," The departure of the Sixty-ninth leaves another big gap in camp. Both the Fortyseven and Twenty-second regiments were mus-tered in to-day by Capt. Schuyler, and that work puts an end to his duties at this camp Both regiments went in with full quotas, and were heartily cheered by the few hundred people who came down to witness the cerenonies. The Twenty-second is in fairly good shape so far as equipment is concerned, but fully two-thirds of the Brooklyn men are without uniforms. Equipment for the men has been promised from day to day, but promises have been all Col. Eddy has had so far.

Since Camp Black has been a Government post there has been a great change in the quantity and quality of food furnished the men. They get no bread nor fresh meat now, and the illotment of coffee to each company is so small that that luxury can be indulged in but once a day. Etili the men have not made any very rigorous protests. They are standing up well under the change, though hard tack is a poor substitute for fresh bread, and it is a long jump from fresh meat to salt horse and beans.

A number of wemen connected with Trinity parish, New York, sent fifty suits of underclothing to the First Provisional Regiment today. They also sent word that they had purchased fiannel for 1,100 shirts, to be made by the inmates of the Girls' House of Refuge or Randall's Island. They will be sent down as soon as they are finished. Chaplain Schwarz also got a letter from the women asking for the names and addresses of the families of soldiers in the regiment who had been left in poor circumstances. They have promised to see to it that none of them wants for anything.

Col. Hoffman, in his capacity as acting co mander of the United States troops at Camp Black, to-night appointed First Lieut. Clarence Strevel of Company B. First Provisional Regiment, acting Assistant Adjutant-General of

TRIRD REGIMENT STILL IN CAMP. Will Leave for Fort Hancock and Pou

GIRT, N. J., May 24.-The Third Regiment had orders to leave Camp Voorhees to-day, but delay in securing transportation and the fact that the men have not received their ammunition delayed the movement. Some say the regiment will get away to-morrow, while at the Governor's cottage a belief was expressed that the men would not leave before Thursday morning. They have all received the Government supplies. When orders first came for the regiment to start, some of the men who are as signed to Sandy Hook wanted to march there but this plan did not meet with the approval o the officers and it will not be carried out.

This afternoon Col. Benjamin A. Lee of the Third left camp in response to a telegram. Those who keep in touch with him say that he went to Sandy Hook to prepare for the reception of the Second and Third battalions. Another report was that he had left for Washington to confer was that he had left for Washington to confer with the War Department and have such changes made in orders that his entire regiment can be concentrated in one place instead of a third of it going to Pompton Lake and the re-mainder to Sandy Hook. It is thought very im-probable that the last report is true. A staff man at the Governor's cottage said that Col. Lee was a military man through and through, and knew enough to obey orders without mak-ing any protest.

ing any protest.
Since the First left camp nearly a week ago
Col. Lee has been in command as the senior
Colonel. When he leaves camp and goes out
with his regiment the honor will fall upon Col.
Hine of the Second.

Hine of the Second.

The troops will take their tents with them to Sandy Hook, although there are barracks there for the accommodation of several thousand. The camp will probably be pitched several hundred yards south of the big guns.

THE TROOPS AT POMPTON LAKE Vo Truth in a Rumer That They Mayo No Had Enough to Ent.

POMPTON LAKE, N. J., May 24.—The member of the battalien of Pennsylvania troops en samped near the Laffin & Rand powder works near here are not a little amused this evening b rumor that was current in Philadelphia to the ffect that the soldiers were starving. A num er of telegrams were received from anxiou relatives inquiring as to the truth of the report and the Philadelphia papers had their cor respondents out here to write up the Valley Forge of the Spanish war.

Soldiers have seldom fared better than the sattalion here. Not only are they abundantly supplied with wholesome food, but the residen portion of the borough takes such pride in them that they share many little articles of food such as berries and other garden products. Nor is pie or cake a rarity to these Pennsylvania Guardsmen. The Jerseymen who are to relieve the present guard here are not expected until some time to-morrow evening.

WARM WELCOME FOR THE EIGHTH.

Now York Troops Greeted by Gov. Hastings and People of the Cumberland Valley. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 24.-The Cumber and Valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac gave a royal welcome to the Eighth Nev York Regiment when it passed through this part of Pennsylvania on its way to Chickamauga Four train sections carrying the regiment went through here between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning. The soldiers on the first and second sec tions, carrying the baggage and the First Battalion, were received and lunched at Hagerstown, Md., by Reno Post, G. A. R., of that city. The Second Battalion was lunched here by Housam Post and the women of the G. A. R., while Col. Seil Post of Carlisle took charge of the Third Battalion when it passed through that city. The New Yorkers were astonished at the crowds that greeted them. The Eighth New York went through here in the last war, and was in camp here for a time, and Col. Chauncey's

their fathers had made HARRISBURG, Pa., May 24.-Gov. Hastings ealt out the same measure of hospitality to the Eighth Hegiment of New York on its passage through the city last night as he has been accustomed to give the Pennsylvania regiments. Sandwiches and coffee were handed to the men upon arrival, and the Governor was cheered with great frequency as he cassed along the train shaking hands with the soldiers.

troops were glad to renew acquaintances which

Te Make Big Shells at Flushing.

7.4

The machine shop of John L. Bogart, at Flushing, L. L, has been inspected by two experts from the Ordnance Department of the Government and it is understood that Mr. Bogart will receive a contract for making hig shalls for the largest guns. 69TH'S ROUSING SEND-OFF.

THE TRISH REGIMENT TRIUM. PHANTLY STARTS SOUTH.

Theored at Hvery Step on Its Way Acres Town from Camp Black to the Treep Trains in New Jersey-No Such Scene of Bathusians to New York Since the War Began,

New York's "Irish Regiment," the historic Sixty-ninth, which marched through the town thirty-seven years ago on its way to the South, was cheered by tens of thousands of people year erday afternoon as it fought its way through the dense crowds along the line of march from the Long Island Railroad ferry at Thirty-fourth street to the West Twenty-third street ferry. It was a farewell which the men of the regimen will remember the rest of their lives, and which will spur them on to heroic deeds for the honor of the flag when they meet the enemy on Cuban battlefields.

From the moment the special trains bringing the regiment from Camp Black arrived in Long Island City until the last of the southwardbound troop trains pulled out of the Jersey Centrel Railroad yard, six hours later, there was one long roar of cheers. The cheers began when Col. Duffy gave the command "Forward!" on Borden avenue, and the fifes and drums struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Down through Borden avenue all Long Island City seemed massed and United States and Cuban flags waved everywhere. People were crowded in the street, on porches, in the windows, and on the housetops. Hundreds of railroad men were massed on the roofs of the big station. Men and women rushed through the ranks, crying and

shouting, searching for their friends. No time was lost getting aboard the two Jersey Central ferryboats waiting at the pier. Col. Duffy and his staff and six companies went aboard the first boat, the other six companies taking the second boat. The freight cars carrying the regimental stores were put on floats and towed around to Communipaw in charge of the non-uniformed men of the regiment. When the regiment reached Communipaw the Quartermaster was able to report that the stores were all aboard and he was ready to move on to Chickamauga.

From below Thirtieth street to Fortieth street the East River piers on the New York side were black with people awaiting the coming of the regiment. It seemed that the entire east side had turned out to welcome the east side's favorite regiment. All the craft on the river saluted the troop boats. Thirty-fourth street and the intersecting avenues were jammed with people. Not long after the arrival of the first boat the regimental band, playing "The Wearing of the Green," came marching through Thirty-third street. Just before halting the Irish national song faded into the American national hymn and a mighty shout went up. Col. Duffy marched his men out into First avenue to get breathing room, for the mass of people in the yard hemmed the men closely about. But out on the avenue affairs were worse.

Traffic was suspended. Big draught porse couldn't budge that crowd. Drays, street cars, carriages, and carts were stalled. As the regiment pushed its way out to the avenue there was a rush of men, women, and children into the ranks. The Colonel met with an ovation. Well-dressed men in silk hats, workmen in blue jeans, even the little barefooted scamps of the east side, crowded around the Colonel. And the women were equally enthusiastic. They rushed to shake the Colonel's hand, to wish him "godspeed," Some women were there in their own carriages. The Colonel was equally courteous to the servant girls, who, with eyes red from crying, frantically saked him, "Where's

Jimmy O'Brien?" or "I want Larry O'Neil." Col. Duffy, who is an unassuming officer, was dazed by the welcome. He tried to shake all the hands offered him and say a word to everybody, but the task was beyond him. The ovation to the Colonel continued along the whole line of march and until his train disappeared out of the

Jersey Central yard. After a long wait for the second boat, the reciment started on its three-mile march, turning into Thirty-fourth street from First avenue. The original plan had been to go up the avenue to Fortieth street, but Gen. George Moore Smith, the commander of the Fifth Brigade asked that the regiment pass the brigade head quarters, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, for review. The line of march was accordingly changed, and the regiment marched over Phirty-fourth street past the armory and turned up Park avenue. Gen. Smith and his staff stood on the armory steps, and the regimen went by at "port arms."

Thousands of persons crowded about the volunteers, marching with them, so that the regient itself was but a bit of blue in a great field of black and varied colors. Along the line of narch, in the streets, on the sidewalks, and on the porches of houses, were thousands more waving flags, bats and handkerchiefs. Park avenue had not expected the regiment to march that way, and the crowds were not so dense as when the column turned into Fortieth stree to go to Fifth avenue. Away ahead of the troops vere the skirmishing bleycle police warn ing drivers of coaches, carriages and trucks of the approach of the regiment. They sen vehicles akurrying into the side streets. Ther at the head of the column, in line abreast, were white uniformed street cleaning employees pushing wide aweeping pans. Between them and a second line of sweepers was a new-fangled red cart as big as a book and ladder truck, and carrying two rows of white bags. Into these bags were emptied the sweepings of the two lines of pan pushers. The cart is the invention of Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, and yesterday it made its trial trip. Behind th cleaning squadron came the police squad, but they had little to do. The sweeping pans cleared the way.

Fifth avenue was massed with people from Fortieth street to Madison Square. Tens of thousands of people were waiting for the regiment. Residences, clubs and hotels were dec orated with the national colors, the windows were all open, and in them were people hold ing flags and handkerchiefs. It was expected that the regiment would turn down the avenue, and the advance guard of marching civilians started in direction, the bicycle skirmishers having already run blocks ahead to clear the way, but the co umn turned up and ran into a solid barricade of vehicles and humanity. Col. Duffy had decide to march around the cathedral, and he hadn't taken the precaution to send word to the skir mishers. But a way was finally made, and the egiment started on after a moment's halt.

It was a magnificent ovation the avenue gave the Sixty-ninth. The enthusiasm surpassed that shown anywhere else along the line of march Staid clubmen crowded in the windows of the Manhattan, Union League, Lotos and other lubhouses on the thoroughfare and cheered the marching men as they hadn't cheered sinc college days; pretty girls, crowded in windows and on the balconies, waved handkerchiefs and flags and threw roses down into the ranks. As the great mass of people, with its little blue centre line, moved up the avenue its progress could be noted a mile away by the fluttering of handkerchiefs in the windows,

Archbishop Corrigan and a number of the priests of St. Paerick's Cathedral were on the steps of the archiepiscopal residence on Fiftieth street. They waved to the regiment and the salute was returned. The march to the Cathedral was made because Chaplain Brady of the Sixty-ninth is from St. Patrick's. After turning up Madison avenue the column turned back to Fifth avenue through Fifty-first street. Down the avenue the scenes of the up-ward march were repeated, only that the crowd had increased and the cheering was greater. Below Thirty-fourth street the avenue was packed with people from curb to curb, and from there to the foot of Twenty-third street the regiment had to fight its way through the cheering thousands. Mad ison Square has soldom seen such a crowd. Cable cars and crosstown cars were stalled, and the congestion was increased by the coming of the Ninth Regiment through Twenty-second street The Sixty-ninth turned into Twenty-fourth street just as the Ninth come into Broadway two blocks bolow. Then the thousands of march-

A show

ing civilians started qui the run scross to the

The river front and all the nearby streets were massed with people when the regiment reached the ferry. Rain began falling as the troops embarked. The mothers, wives, sisters, and swad-hearts, who had followed the column across the own, many marching in the ranks, tearfully besieged the policemen at the gate for permis ion to go aboard with the troops. Their appeals made the eyes of the policemen glisten, and, although they tried hard to obey orders, they ometimes turned their backs while a weeping mother or a hysterical young woman rushed through the gate, and many of the women went acress to Communipaw on the regular boats, so that when the regiment reached the Jersey Central Railroad station another big crowd was waiting. The crowd had been sifted. Nearly every one of the thousand or more waiting men and women had a brother, a busband, or a lover in the regiment. They had no time. no heart for cheering. They could scarcely talk. The men's eyes glistened, the women made no effort to conceal their tears.

The men were thoroughly tired out. Since early morning, when they had some coffee and hardtack, they had had nothing to eat. The station restaurant was besieged. A special supper was served to the field and staff and their families in the dining room. Beer flowed in plenty. Many of the girls bought bottles of beer and sandwiches and carried them out into the railway yard to their sweethearts on the trains. One pretty girl pushed her way through the crowd, valuly trying to conceal under her cape eight bottles of beer. The regi ment went aboard three Baltimore and Ohio trains, each made up of three freight cars, cleven passenger coaches and a Pullman sleep ing car. Col. Duffy and his staff occupied the Pullman of the first section, and in the train were Companies C, E, L and H, Major Thomas T. Lynch in command, Companie K, A and B, in command of Capt. Charles Healy, occupied the second section. Major Michael T. Spellman had Companies D. F. G. and M in the third section. The sections move out at five-minute intervals, and were all gone at 7:30 o'clock. The first stop on the schedule was Philadelphia, with Baltimore next. The ent will be at Chickamauga to-night.

Col. Duffy was suthusiastically cheered as his train moved out of the station. Among the men who cheered him were a score of veterans of the civil war who went away with the Sixty-ninth in '61 and marched at the head of the column yesterday. In the oar "Telva," occupied by the field and staff, was a big floral horseshoe, pr sented to Col. Duffy by an ald friend, T. Craig. It bore the inscription: "Fellow Your Colonel. He is Just and True." As the last train drew out Major Speliman shouted: "We'll be back to march through the town after the war."

The regiment broke camp at Hempstead at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but on account of the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to secure enough wagons to trans-port their luggage to the trains, the men were unable to get away before l o'clock. From every regiment in camp hundreds of men broke bounds and ran across the plains to give the Irish regiment a cheer. The Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston sang songs from Headquarters Hill to the Sixty-ninth boys for two hours before the regiment left. The favorite refrain rang "Farewell, farewell old

Behind this attention on the part of the Kings on boys is a story. The Fourteenth Company had been encamped to the east of the First Provisional Regiment and next to the Sixty ninth. For a week there were a dozen fights : day between the men. Finally a big Kingston man waded into the Sixty-ninth's men and thrashed all of the fight out of them. From that day on the Sixty-ninth boys have been the swor friends and allies of the men from Kingston.

A handsome thoroughbred horse, the gift of former President McMillan of the Para Board arrived at the camp yesterday morning for Col Duffy, but the Colonel marched to the train n foot. The horse was shipped in one of th cattle cars.

Sergeant John Nealand of Company F, who was sent to jail for ten days in Long Island City for starting a fight in the Long Island Railroad station, was released yester-day in time to join the regiment and go to the front. Nealand's fine of \$10 was paid by Deputy Commissioner of Highways John Madden of Long Island City. Some time after the soldier was released it developed that former Mayer Gleason had sent \$10 to the police court to pay Nealand's fine. The money, howver, was returned to Mr. Gleason, as the man had been discharged.

ASSIGNMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS. How Work's Three Reserve Restments to

Under orders from Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Col. Barber of the First Provisional Regiment went to Governor's Island yesterday to confer with Gen. Frank about the assignments to be given to these two regiments in the Department of the East. Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twentysecond has been ordered to report to Gen. Frank to-day on the same business, Frank's object in calling these regimental commanders to the department headquarters was to find out just what the condition of each command is. Knowing this, he will be better able to determine just what duty they are best fitted for. The assignments of the regiments will be announced this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Clous announced that Gen. Frank had made the following assign ments of volunteer regiments: The Ninth Mas sachusetts, Col. Frederick B. Bogan, one battal ion to Quonsett, R. I.; the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, one Major and six compa nies to Fort Adams, R. I., reporting to Col. William L. Haskin, commandant of the post. The First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. Pfaff, two batteries, with the headquarters of the regiment, to Salem, Mass. the Lieutenant-Colonel and two batteries to Clark's Point, New Bedford; Major Frye and four batteries to Fort Warren, Boston;

The Third New Jersey, already assigned, par to Pompton Lakes for guard duty at the powder mills there, and part for garrison duty a Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, was ordered to proceed to the two posts without delay. Gen. Frank received a despatch from the regimental commander, Col. Lee, late in the day saying that part of his command had started for Pompton Lakes, and that the rest would be en route early this morning. Col. Lee, with companies B. F I, and I, will go to Pompton Lakes. The Second and Third battalions, consisting of Companies A D. C. E. G. H. K. and M. under command of Lient. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes, will go to For-Hancock. No assignment has yet been given to Col. Hine and the Second New Jersey.

Major John P. Story, recently detailed to the

numand at Fort Schuyler, was appointed yes terday by Gen. Frank to be Chief of Ordnano of the Department of the East and Inspector o Artillery, succeeding Brig.-Gen. John I. Rodgers, appointed Chief of the Artillery Division of the army.

VIRGINIA TROOPS DISPLEASED. A Request to Meep Them in the State Ove

Memorial Day Granted Unexpectedly. RICHMOND, Va., May 24.-Final orders came to-day for the Second Virginia Regiment b start for Tampa to-morrow morning. Transportation by trains comprising fifty coaches arranged for, ten days' rations were provided, good-byes were said, and the husbands, sons, and sweethearts had all been wept over, all

leaves had been withdrawn, and the camp was

busy packing when a message came to-night re scinding the order to move. Some days ago, before the regiment was reported ready, the ladies of Hollywood Memorial Association asked the Governor to have the troops kept here until Memorial Day, May 30, so that they might take part in the day's exer cises. He made the request of the President, and perhaps did not expect a reply. The request has just been acted on, and neither the Second nor the other troops will move until June 1. There is much dissatisfaction in the regiment over the THE NINTH MARCHES AWAY

CONTINUOUS ROAR OF APPLAUSE ALL DOWN BROADWAY.

minder of a Day Thirty-coven Fears Ago When the Same Segiment Marched Through a Lesser New York on Its Way to War-Many Assettentic Leavetshings.

The three regiments of soldiers which have en preparing for United States service at the State camp grounds at Peekskill have gone and Camp Townsend is no more. The Ninth Regiment, the last to leave, sailed away yesterday morning after taking part in an impressive closing ceremony, and subsequently marched through this city amid cheering crowds who thronged the streets in every part of its march and shouted and clapped and yelled their approval and admiration of the men who are going forth to fight the country's enemies.

It was a long day which opened for the Ninth at daylight resterday morning and ended only with the moving away of the trains taking them from Jersey City for Chickamauge, at nearly 8 o'clock at night, and it was full of the kind of work that builds muscle and makes men sleep soundly, but it was a day thronged with excitement and emotion.

There were a few men in the regiment and many more among those who saw it off who still remember the day when the old Ninth went to war in 1861. Yesterday's doings brought that day back to them all in vivid recollection. There were hundreds-perhaps thousandsothers there who, looking upon the girls and boys who formed an important part of yesterday's growd, remembered, too, how they, then but lads and lassies, saw and followed the eld Ninth as did these children of to-day, and they felt again the pangs of sorrow or flights of pride and ambition with which they had seen athers, uncles or brothers march away. The Ninth marched down Broadway on that day thirty-seven years ago, and it was a matter of interest to the men and veterans of the regiment that yesterday was within three days of the same date, May 27.

The work of breaking camp began even be fore the 5:30 A. M. reveille. The men were up and packing their things an hour before that, and when the call was sounded to prepare to strike tents, at 6 o'clock, every man was ready for the work in hand.

At_6:30 the drums sounded again. As if cyclone had swept over the old camp ground every tent lay flat in a moment. Gen. Doyle and the other headquarters officers who watch ed the disappearance of the tented city which had formed the part of the foreground of their view for three weeks, said it was as pretty nilitary sight as they had ever witnesse Then over the whole wide field the thousan men of the regiment swarmed like ants, rolling and packing the tents for carting.

In the midst of this active scene there nov fell such a torrent of rain as seldom visits the camp ground except in summer storms. It was the last parting effort of the jealous hill imps to make the lines of the soldiers uncom fortable, and it succeeded. But the men of the Ninth met it in an ingenious manner. The Ninth had occupied the old camp of instruction ground and each tent was provided with wooden floor. In less time, almost, than it takes to tell it, the men raised these floors on edge, to an angle of 45 degrees, propped them up, and turned the place into a shanty town In some places they put the upper edges of two tent floors together to form a ridge, as one would to build an A tent with two cards. Under these improvised shelters the men put their packs and other accoutrements, and, poncho covered, continued their work of breaking camp. Be fore 10 o'clock all the work was finished and much of the camp dunnage had gone to the waiting steamboat at Roa Hook. At that hour the ceremonies of closing the camp began These were held on the parade ground,

Long before that hour Sergeants John J. Jan sen and Herman Ringelman of Wendel's Battery, with a doubled force of men taken to camp for the purpose, had taken out the two old brase Napoleons to the biuff overlooking the creek, polished them and cleaned them, and stored their calmons with powder for the national salute, and these men stood ready for action Gen. Doyle and his staff, all in the dark blue uniforms of brigade officers of the Guard, tool the reviewing place on the field, with Orderly Wasser holding the Fourth Brigade colors at the rear of their position, and the drums sounded the signal for the formation of the Ninth, To the sound of martial music the regiment marched forth. Its first formation was by battalions, one behind the color line and th other two on the north and south sides of the parade ground, forming three sides of a hollow square, and within the space thus defined Col. Greene, Adit, Hardy, and the other field officers. All were mounted except Lieut, Col. Rand and Senior Major George T. Lorigan. During the formation Doring's . Post . band played the pretty air called "Fort Pophem Then the air changed, orders were shouted, and the field was filled with companies marching and countermarching, until out of the seeming confusion the regiment emerged in a long parade line before the colors, and the halvards of both

flags were manned for the final exercises. Another order and the companies made right turn, forming a column of companies, the hand played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Ninth was off, marching first across the field in review before Gen. Doyle, and then turn ing into columns of fours, headed down the camp road for Roa Hook. The music changed to "Marching Through Georgia" and then to 'Auld Lang Syne" as the column reached the mess hall. On the field there had been less than two dozen spectators, but at the mess nall were 300 employees, and these began to chee and the soldiers to answer as the regimen marched out.

Now came the order "Fire!" from Jansen at the guns, and in rapid succession and perfect regularity the twenty-one guns of the national salute raised the echoes drom the bills far and Where the echoes came from none could have told by sight, for fog hid all but the mountain over the mess ball, and now, the smoke from the guns, carried along the field by the south east wind, and clinging to the wet grass, hid everything but the battery and its machine-like gunners from sight at headquarters. When the echoes ceased the men at the mess hall were still cheering, and away down the long hill road the music of the bana was heard leading the march to the boat.

The steamer, the Glen Island, left Ros Hook at 11:30. Dunderberg was just dimly visible through the fog when she left and phanton boats appeared and disappeared during the earlier part of the trip, each giving and receiving whistled salutes, but the fog steadily grew lighter and before the boat landed at West Twenty-second street in this city the sun ha struggled through the mist more than once and the day on the whole was pleasant.

The Glen Island arrived at Twenty-secon street at 3 o'clock. Outside the gates there a crowd was waiting and within the veterans of the Ninth and Conterno's band were ready to escort the regiment upon its march of triumph through the city. It took long to get she boat into her berth and to begin the disembarking of the troops, but when this began the gates were thrown open and in rushed the crowd of waiting relatives.

Then ensued a scene such as only war times bring forth. In the crowd were old men and women whose rons were in the ranks, young women with babies in their arms came to say farewell to husbands, and young women camo bid godspeed to the men they loved and hoped some day to marry.

One young wife, all in black, had fainted in the crowd when the boat first came to the pier Another fainted on the pier and was carried out by two policemen, her head supported by female companion. Others weps and grew hysterical. But there was more of cheeriness than of sorrow. Shouts of welcome from manly voices greeted hundreds of the soldiers. "How

Oyal Baking

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE are you. Bill?" "Hay, there, Jack!" "I hope I see you, Charley!" and many other greeting ories filled the air. Up Twenty-second street the rapidly growing crowd spread, covered the piles of lumber there, and the greeting cries came from these as well as from the men marching forth. Closer and closer the crowd pressed upon the men until the soldiers could get forth only in single file, and as they moved friendly hands seized theirs or loving arms were thrown about their necks. One soldier seized his boy from the mother's arms, hoisted the lad upon his shoulders, and marched out with his perched there.

The regiment reached almost to Tenth avenu when it was all in line, and for half an hour or more it was held there, and no one who had a friend or relative in the ranks had any difficulty in finding and greeting him. About 3:30 the color guard came out and took its place in line. bearing the tattered colors that the Ninth carried through the civil war, marked with the remnants of letters which had once told the names of the battles in which it fought as the Eighty-third Regiment of New York Volunteers during its three years, of service. There were Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Antistam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Auburn, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Peters burg, and many others, and many a hat was lifted as the old colors were carried by,

It was 3:37 o'clock when Col. Greene gave the order to march, and Conterno's red-tunicked men led the way up Twenty-second street, playing "Away Down South in Dixie," and the che ing began which was to last continuously until the last man of the Ninth disappeared an hour and a half later at the Cortlandt street ferry. As the march began drum beats were beard two blocks above, the cry went forth, "Here comes the Sixty-ninth," and hundreds of mere sightseers rushed away to see the Irish soldiers There were plenty of people left, however, and more were coming by thousands from north and south and east. The Sixty-ninth had passed the reviewing

stand at Madison Square before the Ninth was more than half way to Broadway, and in noment more the whole of Twenty-third street was a struggling mass of men, women, and chil dren, running wildly down amid cars, trucks, and carriages to greet the Ninth. At 4 o'clock th blue guidons of the escorting veterans, bearing figure 9 within a V, appeared at Broadway, and a minute later Col. Greene's tall, slende form showed up above the heads of the spectators and soldiers, as he led his men into Broadway. As far away as the sound of the drum and horns could reach! the street was alread; filled with people, and the news of the regi ment's coming spread like wildfire. Every inch of the space on the uptown track of the Broadway cable line from Twenty-second street to:Union Square was filled with stalled cars, and these, in turn, were jammed with people. The regiment marched on the down track, and all traffic was blocked until its march was over.

How the people cheered! Their cries arose as soon as Col. Greene appeared, and ceased only when the last man went by, and the cheering went on and on down Broadway and Cort landt street, moving only as the troops moved. From open windows and balconies filled with people these cheers were echoed and din was added by the slapping of laths against the sides of houses. Flags were waved all along the route, and the enthusiasm was shared.apparently by the band, which played medleys of patriotic airs.

Rain began to fall when the head of the column got to Ninth street, but this made no difference. The cordons of waiting enthusiasts covered themselves with umbrellas or stood boldly out in the wet and ignored it. At the City Hall another great crowd was in

waiting when the head of the column arrived there at 4:45 o'clock. At the ferry was another crowd filling West street for a block each way, and here the cheers were if anything loude than ever. Here the escort of veterans stopped with the band, and to music of farewells the Ninth marched aboard the ferryboat Jersey City, which was in waiting at the south slip. At 5:30 the Ninth disembarked at the foot of Bay street in Jersey City. Although it is a long walk around from the regular ferry through sloppy streets, there were more thousands of men, women, and children awaiting the men bere. As the Ninth marched to its trains Police Captain Kelly shouted to his men, "Let 'em go," and the anxious wives, mothers, and sweethearts fell into the line and hundreds of them were soon ensoonced beside the men in the

What tears were shed and good-bys said there few could see, but among the throng that surrounded the trains there was much that was affecting. There was more here, however, of jollity, real and some assumed, and there was time enough before the trains went for almost

The trains reached to the end of the yard and there were four of them. One train of six cars contained the baggage, the officers' horses, and a car for a quartermaster's guard. This was the first one to leave. It got away at 7:30. minute or two later there were shouts of "All aboard," and the headquarters train, with Mafor Lorigan's battalion aboard, was off. There were fourteen cars on this train, the rear car, which Col. Greens and his staff occupied with the officers of the battalion, being the Pullman car Livonia. The Livonia was not more than a thousand feet out of the yard when the big engine of Major Wienera's train blew, its shrill whistle, clanged its bell, and, snorting under its oad, pulled slewly out. Then in turn went the train with Major Washington Wilcox's bat

Each of these trains, like the headquarter train, was made up of thirteen ordinary coaches for the men and a Pullman car for the officers. Each man had a whole seat to himself to live n upon his thirty-hours' trip to Chickamauga I'wo hundred gallons of hot coffee was pu aboard the train from the Keystone restaurant just before the train started, and supper ra tions were served. As open boxes of hard tack were being passed about through the crows from car to car, many a girl grabbed at the square biscuits and either ate them or tool hem home as remembrances,

The Ninth went out well provided with every thing in the way of uniforms and equipments except that it is short of about 400 overcoats packs and canteens. As each of the 600 mer who had full supplies had a pack and a knap ack, these were divided so that every man ha comething in which to carry his duds. The have full supplies of blankets and ponchos, and t is not likely that they will suffer from laci of overcoats. As the regiment marched down Broadway i

was noticed by many persons that there was no escort of police. This was due to a misunder standing of the Police Headquarters order when was received by Sergeant Shibles of the West Twentieth street station. The order read that a roundsman and six men should meet the regiment at the foot of West Twenty-second stree and escort them over the route until the Cort landt street ferry was reached. Sergeant Shi bles detailed Roundsman McNaught and six men, but instructed them to escort them through the precinct. Accordingly, when the regiment reached Seventh avenue and Twenty second street, the boundary line of the precinci he policemen fell out of line. As neither Capt. Chapman of the Mercer street station, Capt Hogan of the Macdougal street station, nor Cant. Thompson of the Leonard street station had received any orders for an escorting detail the regiment was unaccompanied until they arrived at Cortlandt street, where they were net by the men of the Church street station, who escorted them to the ferry.

A new order of the Street Cleaning Department makes it obligatory for the new auto refuse-gathering wagons to precede any parade, in order that the street may be cleaned up for those marching. The presence of those wagons and the lack of police escort on Broadway was the cause of the apparent incongruity of the regiment being escorted by the Street Cleaning Department as it marched away to war.

Son. Lee Starts for Tampa.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee left here to-day at noon in a private car on the Southern Railway for Tampa, where he will arrive to-morrow afternoon at 5:20 o clock. He was accompanied by Lewis Brander, whom he appointed yesterday as his color-bearer.



Biliousness, dyspepsis, loss of appetits, disturbed sleep, nervousness, headache, giddiness and drowsiness, wind and pain or fullness of the stomach after meals, cold chills and flushings of heat, shortness of breath—these are the blank cheques of physical bankruptcy. Take them to a physician and he will fill them up with the name of some more or less serious discase. Every time that you carry one of them to him you draw out some of your funds in the Bank of Health. Keep it up, and there will seen be no funds in the treasury.

The man who suffers from these discorders and neglects them will soon be in the relentless grasp of some fatal disease. If he is naturally narrow chested and shallow lunged, it will probably be consumption; if his father or mother died of paralysis or some nervous trouble, it will probably be nervous exhaustion or prostration, or even insanity; if there is a taint in the family blood, it will be blood or skin disease; if he lives in a new or a low, awampy country, it will be malaria; if he lives a life of exposure, it may be themmatism. There is just one safe course for a man to follow who finds himself out of sorts and suffering from the symptoma described. It is to resort to Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine makes the appetite keen, corrects all disorders of the digestion, renders assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifica and enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy fiesh and nerve tissue. It cures almost all diseases that result from insufand enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy fiesh and nerve tissue. It curs almost all diseases that result from insufficient or improper nourishment of the brain and nerves. Bronchial, throat, and even lung affections, when not too far advanced, readily yield to it.

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\$3,000,000 WORTH OF ARMOR. The Carnegie and Hethlehem Companies Big

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- Bids for supplying 7.700 tons of armor for the battleships Illinois Alabama, and Wisconsin were opened at the Navy Department to-day. It marked the ending of the controversy between the Government and the armor companies over the prices of armor plate. Congress fixed the limit of price at \$300 a ton, and the companies declined to furnish armor at that rate. In the last Naval Approx printion bill the limit was raised to \$400 a to

There were only two bidders to-day. They are the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg and the Bethlehem Steel Works of Bethlehem, Pa-Neither company bid against the other. The Bethlehem Company submitted a proposal for furnishing all the armor for the Alabama under construction at Cramps' shipyards, and the Carnegie Company for furnishing all the armor for the Wisconsin, being built at San Francisco. On the third ship, the Illinois, at Newports News, Va., the companies divided on the bids. each taking two of the four groups of armer. The companies did not go below the limit of \$400 a ton for every ton wanted, making the ontract price \$3,080,000.

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